

OTAGO

STRENGTH & BALANCE

Home Exercise Programme

Beginners



laterLife
training•

Otago
Exercise
Programme
Leader

<http://www.laterlifetraining.co.uk/>

Do you want to live life to the full? Doing the exercises in this booklet at least twice a week. in addition to taking a daily walk can help keep you strong and walk steadily, reducing the risk of falls.

These exercises have been used in strength and balance programmes across the world and are based on the Otago Exercise Programme (OEP) which has been shown to reduce falls and injuries due to falls

Ideally, set aside a time to do all (or some) of the exercises at once. Alternatively you can do these exercises as part of your everyday routine - for example try a one leg stand while waiting for the kettle to boil, or do the sit to stand exercise during the advertisements on television.

Safety

Ensure that the chair you use is sturdy and stable. Wear comfortable clothes and supportive footwear.

Prepare a space and have a glass of water (for afterwards) ready before you start.

If you experience pain in your joints or muscles, stop, **check your position** and try again. If the pain persists, seek advice from your GP or Otago Exercise Programme Leader.

While exercising, if you experience chest pain, dizziness or severe shortness of breath, **stop immediately** and contact your GP (or call an ambulance if you feel very unwell and your symptoms do not go away when you stop exercising).

However, feeling your muscles working or slight **muscle soreness** the next day after exercise is **normal** and shows that the exercises are working.

Breathe normally throughout and try not to hold your breath.

Aim to do these exercises **three times** per week -or twice a week in addition to a strength and balance group or class.

If you are using this booklet without attending a supervised exercise session, consult your GP to check it is suitable for you.

Please read disclaimer at the back of this booklet.

Warm Up Exercises

Always begin with a warm up to prepare your body for the main exercises.

There are **4 warm up** exercises.

Try to complete them all.

TIP:

While waiting for
the kettle to boil.

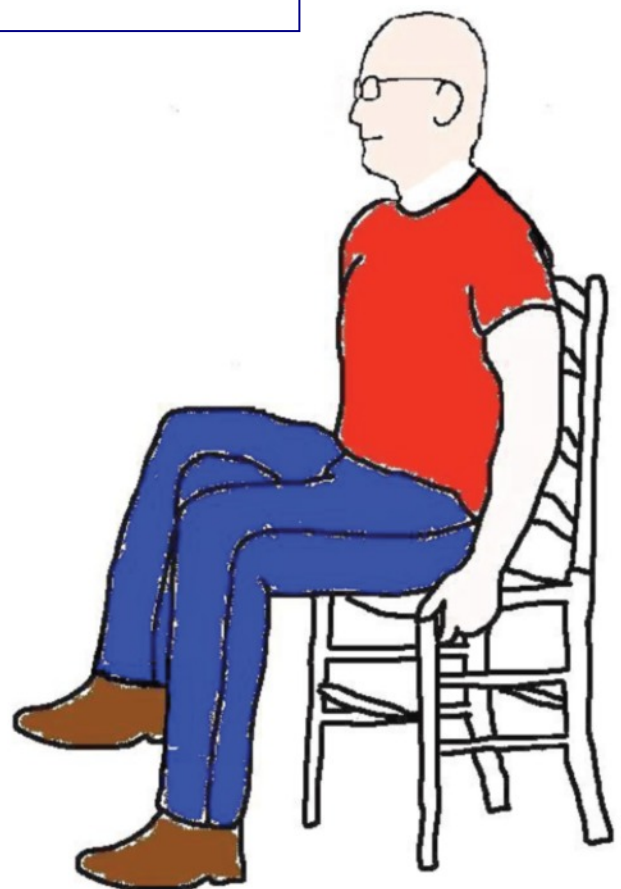
Alongside the exercises are tips or suggestions of when you could do these exercises in your own daily routine, to help make them more of a habit.

Marching

- Stand tall (holding your support if needed) or sit tall.
- March slowly, lifting the knees.
- Build to a rhythm that is comfortable for you.
- If you feel steady, add an arm swing with one or both arms.
- Continue marching for 1 to 2 minutes.

TIP:

At the breakfast
table.

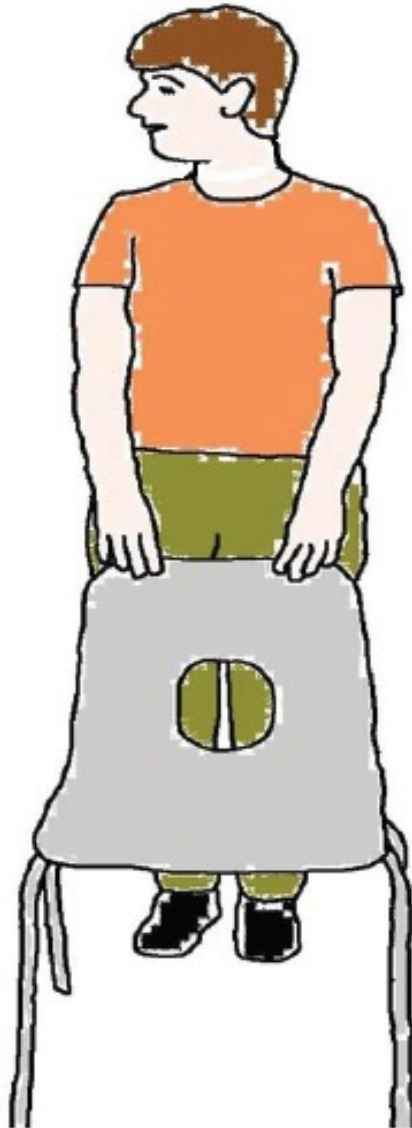


Head movements

- Stand tall with your feet hip width apart and arms resting loosely by your sides or hold the chair.
- Turn the head slowly to the left then slowly to the right as far as you can.
- Ensure that the shoulders stay still so only the head is moving.

TIP:

At the window
and hold the sill.



Back extension

- Stand tall with your feet hip width apart.
- Place your hands onto your bottom.
- Gently arch your back looking straight ahead.
- Avoid looking at the ceiling or locking out your knees.
- Repeat 5 times.



TIP:

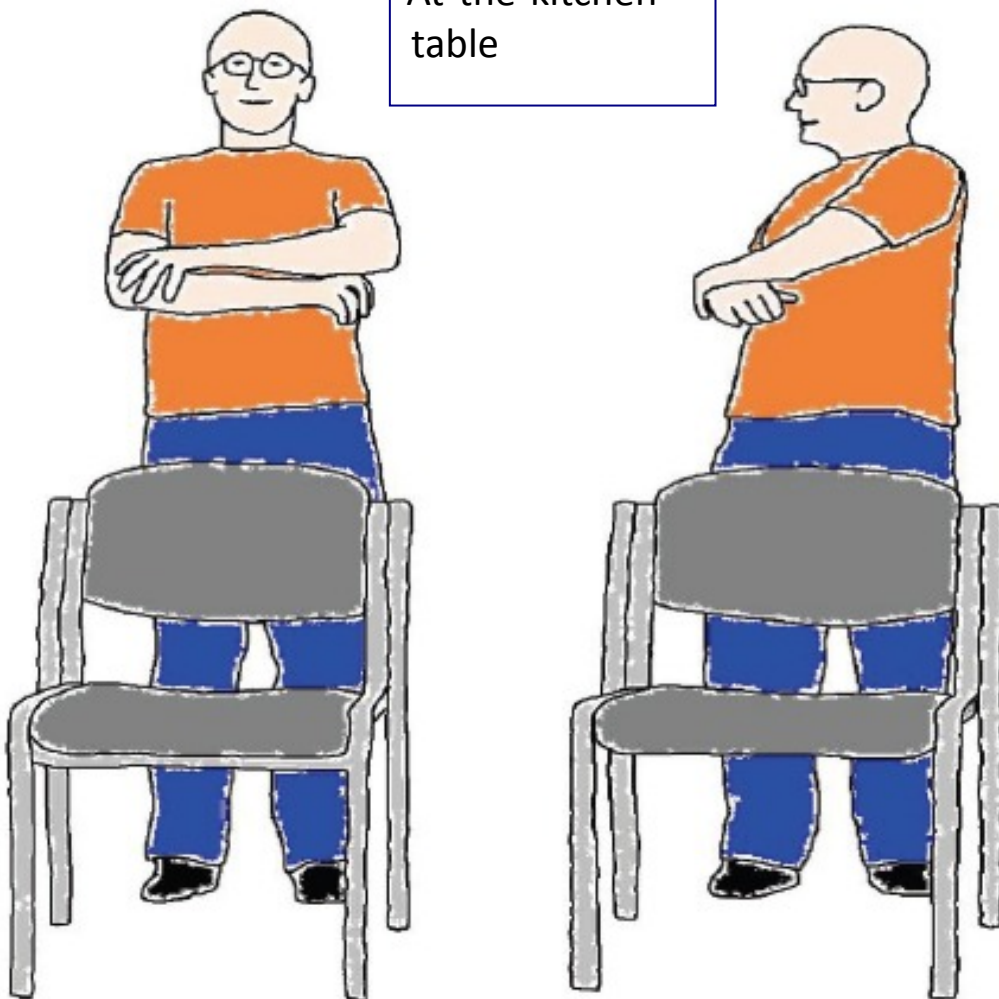
While you are
listening to the radio

Trunk movements

- Stand tall with your feet hip width apart.
- Fold the arms in front of the chest or place one hand on the chair.
- Lengthen and lift the trunk upwards then slowly turn the head and shoulders to the right.
- Ensure you are only turning the upper body (not the hips).
- Return to the start position and repeat to the other side.
- Repeat 5 times.

TIP:

At the kitchen
table



Strength and Balance Exercises

These are 5 exercises to help to improve your balance and your muscle strength.

Try to complete them **all**, unless instructed otherwise by your Orago Exercise Programme Leader.

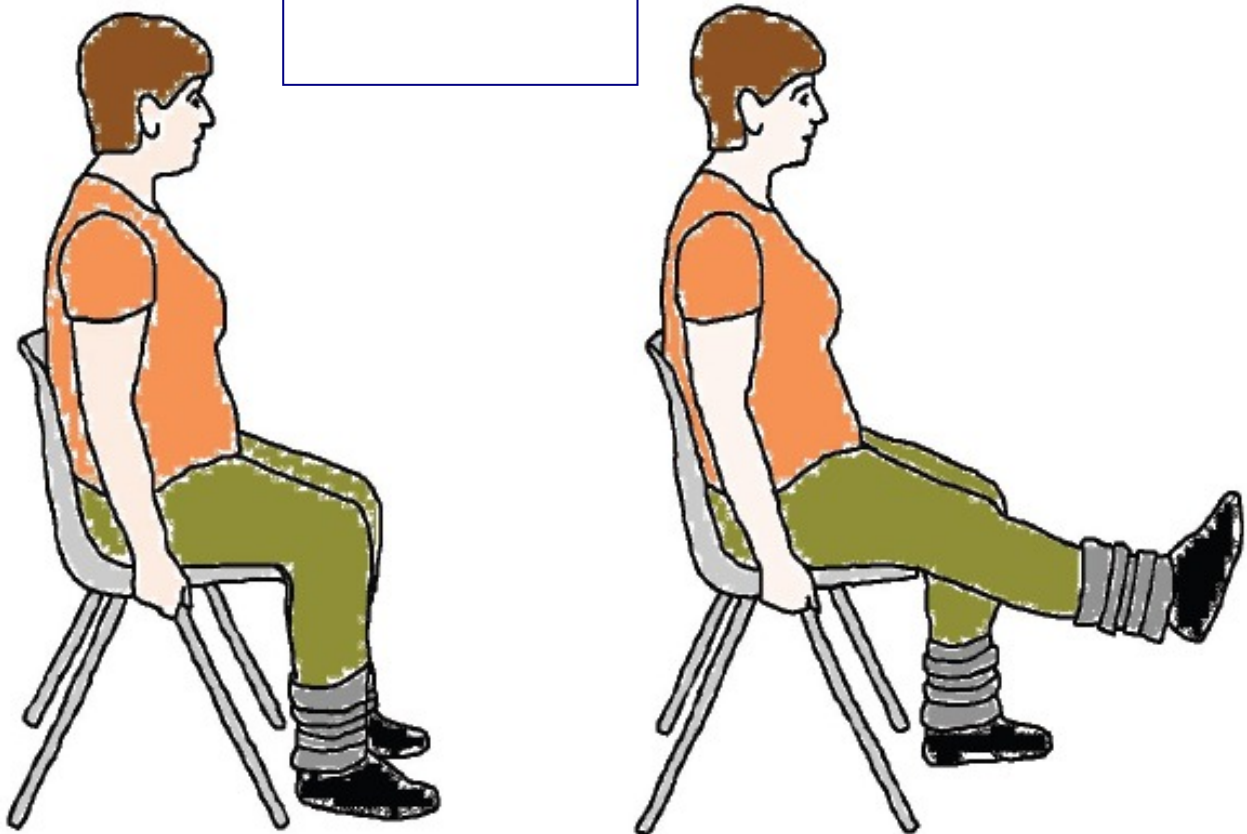
If you have ankle weights put them on now.

Front knee strengthener

- Sit back in the chair with your back supported and your feet under your knees.
- Brush one foot along the floor then lift the ankle slowly and straighten (but do not lock out) your knee.
- Lower the foot with control.
- Aim to lift for a slow count of 3 and lower for a slow count of 5 each time.
- Repeat up to 10 times on one leg then change legs.

TIP:

While watching TV

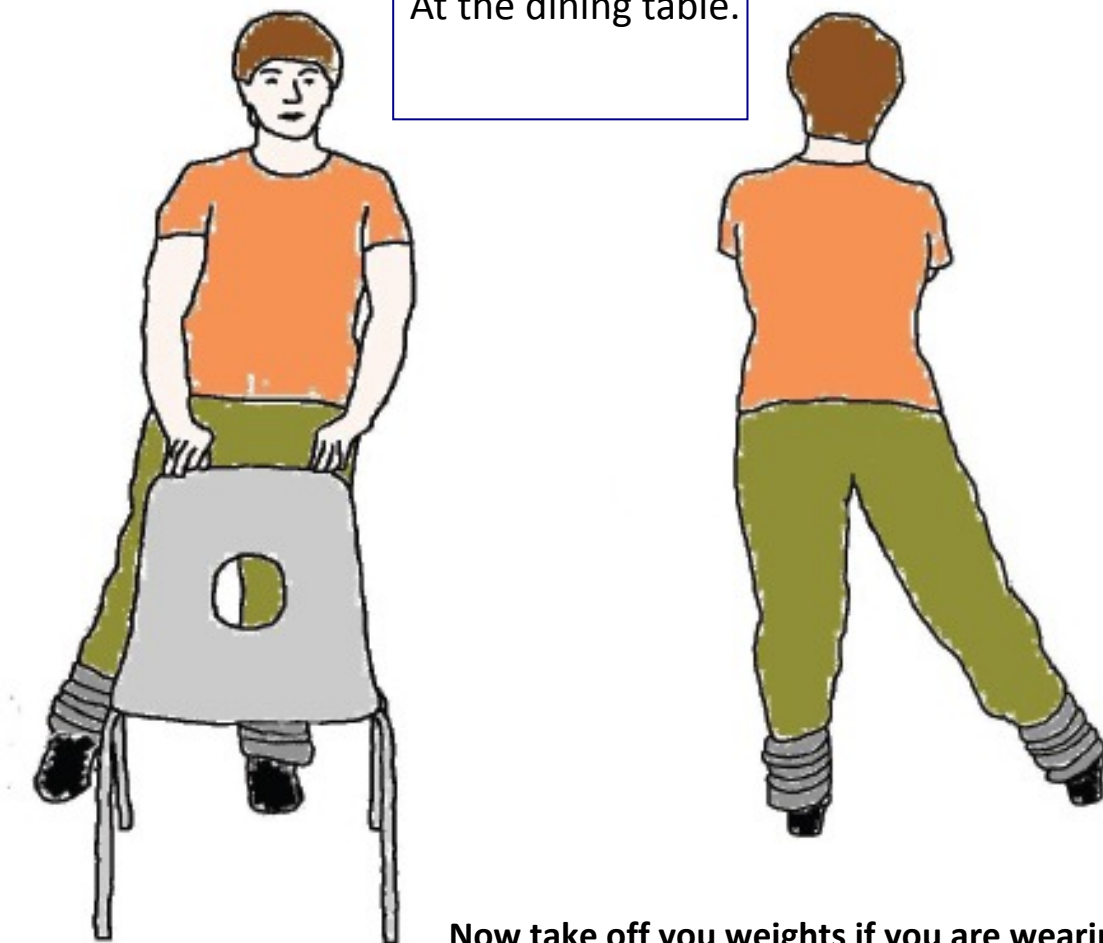


Side hip strengthener

- Stand tall with your feet hip width apart holding your support.
- Lift the leg slowly out to the side keeping the toes pointing forwards.
- Avoid leaning the body to the side.
- Place the weight back over both feet to rest briefly.
- Repeat up to 10 times on one leg then change legs.
- Aim to lift for a slow count of 3 and lower for a slow count of 5 each time.

TIP:

At the dining table.



Now take off you weights if you are wearing them.

Heel raises

- Stand tall with your feet hip width apart, holding your support.
- Slowly lift the heels keeping the weight over the big toes.
- Avoid locking the knees.
- Aim to lift for a slow count of 3 and lower for a slow count of 5 each time.
- Repeat 10 to 20 times.



TIP:

At the bathroom
sink.

Toe raises

- Sit tall at the front of the chair.
- Hold the sides of the chair.
- Place the heel of one foot on the floor then lift your toes up in the air as high as you can + hold for a slow count of 5.
- Repeat with the other foot.
- Repeat 5 times on each foot.

TIP:

During Breakfast.

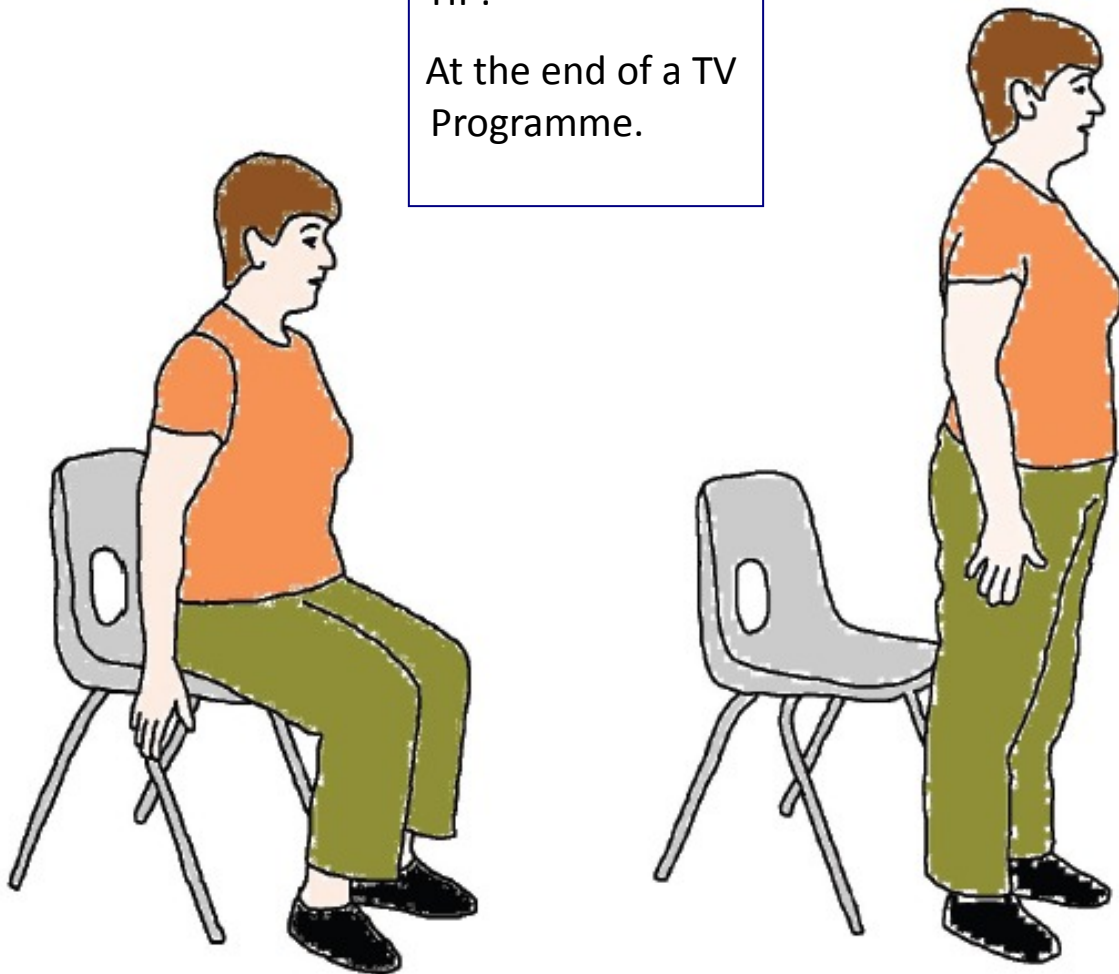


Sit to stand

- Sit tall near the front of the chair.
- Place your feet slightly back.
- Lean forwards slightly.
- Stand up (using your hands on the chair if needed) slowly.
- Step back until your legs touch the chair.
- Slowly lower your bottom back into the chair, reaching for the chair as you lower if needed.
- Repeat up to 10 times.

TIP:

At the end of a TV Programme.



Ending the session

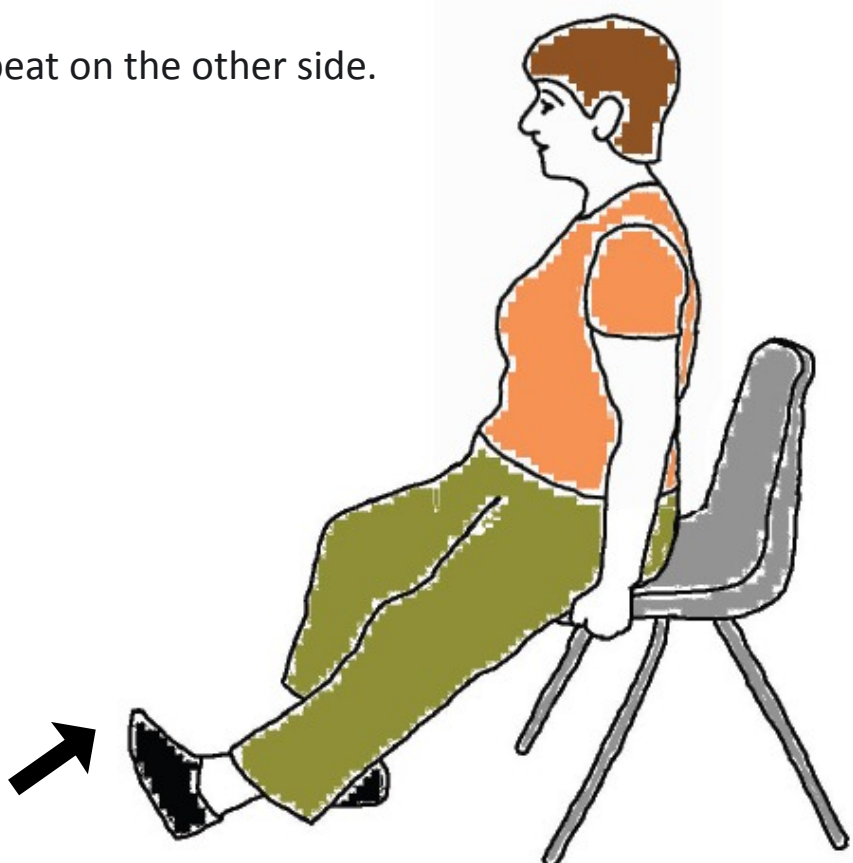
Try to perform the following stretch at the end of your session or daily. It will help with walking and stability.

Calf stretch

- Sit forwards in the chair and hold on.
- Keep one knee bent and directly above the ankle.
- Straighten the other leg with the heel resting on the floor.
- Pull the toes back towards the shin until you feel a stretch in the calf.
- Hold for 10 to 15 seconds, making sure the knee is not locked out.
- Relax and repeat on the other side.

TIP:

Sitting on the toilet (lid down).



Finished!

Well done! You have finished your exercises.

Try to do these exercises **three times** per week. Set a day and a time aside for a second session now, or try to do the exercises as part of your daily routine. Our tips may give you some ideas. It would be best if these exercises become a habit!

Regular performance of these exercises will, over time, make you feel stronger and steadier. They have also been shown to help your brain, reduce injuries and improve quality of life. Why not get exercising with your family or a friend.

Balance Progression

Once you are performing the balance exercises with confidence on a regular basis, you should aim to GRADUALLY reduce the amount of hand support you use. This can be done by releasing your little fingers to see if you can still maintain your balance. The next step is to release your ring fingers and when you have mastered this, your middle fingers so that you are now balancing by supporting only with your index fingers. Make sure you master balancing at each stage before progressing to the next.

Exercise Diary

It sometimes helps to keep an **exercise diary**. This will remind you when you last did your exercises and is a place to note anything you want to remember or if you are part of an exercise group, you may want to share with your Otago Exercise Programme Leader. There is a diary below you can use.

Date (eg. 2 June 2013)	Comments (eg. Did not do a specific exercise, feel you have improved doing a particular exercise, did some walking today, did 2 strength and balance exercises today).

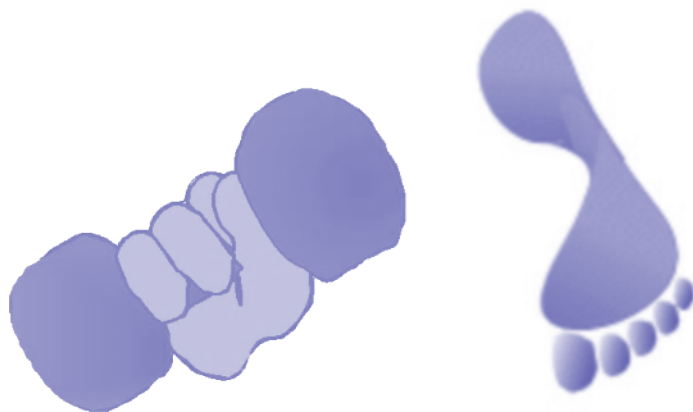
Exercise Diary

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Why Strength and Balance?

Strong muscles help maintain bone health as well as protecting your joints. Regular strength exercises can reduce pain from arthritic joints as well as boosting your body's natural immunity to infection.

Balance is the ability to stay upright when you are knocked, or to stay steady if you have to walk along a narrow foot path. When we walk, we spend a lot of time with only one foot on the ground, this makes the brain work hard to keep us upright and this requires a lot of practice to get right. Just as a young child has to practice to walk, as we get older we have to practice balance challenging activities to maintain good balance.



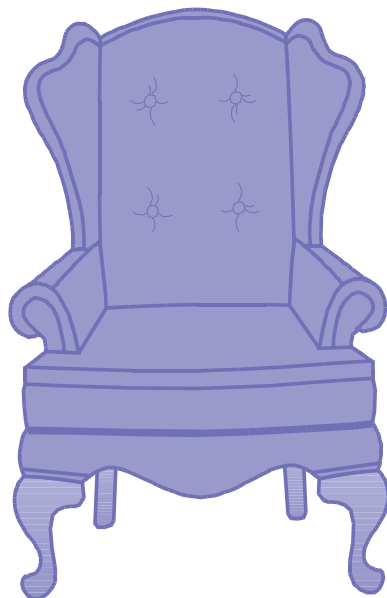
Sit Less

We now know that long periods of sitting, like watching the television all evening, are not good for our health. The more we sit, the more likely we are to get thicker around the waist, develop diabetes, become less mobile and have a low mood.

People who get up more regularly and break up long periods of sitting (every 1 - 2 hours at least) are more mobile and healthy.

Tips to break up long periods of sitting

- Stand up after a few chapters of your book
- Remain standing while the kettle boils
- Do one of the standing exercises in this booklet



Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the following content resources:

The Otago Exercise Programme, Professor John Campbell & Dr Clare Robertson. ACC New Zealand, 1997.

Robertson MC, et al. Effectiveness and economic evaluation of a nurse delivered home exercise program to prevent falls 1: A randomized controlled trial. British Medical Journal 2001, Vol 322, p697-700.

Robertson MC, et al. Effectiveness and economic evaluation of a nurse delivered home exercise program to prevent falls 2: Controlled trial in multiple centers. British Medical Journal, 2001, Vol 322, p701-704.

The Postural Stability Instructor Manual 7th Edition, Later Life Training, 2015.

The “How to Lead the Otago Exercise Programme Handbook” 4th Edition, Later Life Training, 2015.

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Disclaimer

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Whilst these exercises have been used in research trials and many thousands of older people do similar exercises from other home exercise booklets, the authors do not know you, your medical conditions or physical fitness and cannot give advice tailored to you, your medical condition or physical function. The authors cannot guarantee the safety or effectiveness of this program of exercises for you. Any noticeable changes in health, pain, mobility or falls should prompt a visit to your GP.

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